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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Revised October 1, 1930

VACATION IN THE
NATIONAL FORESTS

THE national forests are rich in scenic beauty. They have the double attractiveness of a country that is largely wilderness yet is easily accessible because of thousands of miles of good roads and trails. They are the home of game and fish; the refuge and breeding grounds of much of the wild life that remains. Their wide distribution and extent and their proximity to thousands of communities make them natural centers of summer recreation. Within their boundaries travelers by motor, by wagon, on horseback or on foot, campers, hunters and fishermen, amateur photographers, hikers, naturalists—in fact all who wish to come—have equal opportunity. Care with fire and cleanliness in camp are all that are necessary to make the visitor and the vacationist welcome.

The Forest Service looks upon the recreational possibilities of the forests as public resources, to be wisely used and carefully safeguarded, along with the timber, water, and other resources for the conservation and management of which the forests were established. Everything possible is done, within the limits imposed by available time and funds and by the necessity of giving first attention to the primary purposes of the forests, to develop the recreational resources and to make them available for public use.

For the erection of summer homes, hotels, resorts, and other structures for recreational purposes, individuals, associations, or commercial companies may secure special-use

NATIONAL FORESTS BY REGIONS

REGION 1

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Forester, Federal Building, Missoula, Mont.

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Idaho-----	Clearwater-----	Orofino.
	Cœur d'Alene-----	Cœur d'Alene.
	Kaniksu-----	Newport, Wash.
	Nezperce-----	Grangeville.
	Pend Oreille-----	Sandpoint.
	St. Joe-----	St. Maries.
Montana-----	Selway-----	Kooskia.
	Absaroka-----	Livingston.
	Beartooth-----	Billings.
	Beaverhead-----	Dillon.
	Bitterroot-----	Hamilton.
	Blackfeet-----	Kalispell.
	Cabinet-----	Thompson Falls.
	Custer-----	Miles City.
	Deerlodge-----	Butte.
	Flathead-----	Kalispell.
	Gallatin-----	Bozeman.
	Helena-----	Helena.
	Jefferson-----	Great Falls.
	Kootenai-----	Libby.
	Lewis and Clark-----	Choteau.
	Lolo-----	Missoula.
	Madison-----	Sheridan.
	Missoula-----	Missoula.
South Dakota-----	Custer-----	Miles City, Mont.
Washington-----	Kaniksu-----	Newport.

REGION 2

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Regional Forester, Federal Building, Denver, Colo.

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Colorado-----	Arapaho-----	Hot Sulphur Springs.
	Cochetopa-----	Salida.
	Colorado-----	Fort Collins.
	Grand Mesa-----	Grand Junction.
	Gunnison-----	Gunnison.
	Holy Cross-----	Glenwood Springs.
	Montezuma-----	Mancos.
	Pike-----	Colorado Springs.
	Rio Grande-----	Monte Vista.
	Routt-----	Steamboat Springs.
	San Isabel-----	Pueblo.
	San Juan-----	Durango.
	Uncompahgre-----	Delta.
	White River-----	Glenwood Springs.
Nebraska-----	Nebraska-----	Halsey.
Oklahoma-----	Wichita-----	Cache.
South Dakota-----	Black Hills-----	Deadwood.
Wyoming-----	Harney-----	Custer.
	Bighorn-----	Sheridan.
	Black Hills-----	Deadwood, S. Dak.
	Medicine Bow-----	Laramie.
	Shoshone-----	Cody.
	Washakie-----	Lander.

REGION 3

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Regional Forester, Gas and Electric Building, Albuquerque,
N. Mex.

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Arizona-----	Apache-----	Springerville.
	Coconino-----	Flagstaff.
	Coronado-----	Tucson.
	Crook-----	Safford.
	Prescott-----	Prescott.
	Sitgreaves-----	Holbrook.
	Tonto-----	Phoenix.
New Mexico-----	Tusayan-----	Williams.
	Apache-----	Springerville, Ariz.
	Carson-----	Taos.
	Coronado-----	Tucson, Ariz.
	Datil-----	Magdalena.
	Gila-----	Silver City.
	Lincoln-----	Alamogordo.
	Manzano-----	Albuquerque.
	Santa Fe-----	Santa Fe.

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REGION 4

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Regional Forester, Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Arizona	Kaibab	Kanab, Utah.
Colorado	La Sal	Moab, Utah.
Idaho	Boise	Boise.
	Cache	Logan, Utah.
	Caribou	Montpelier.
	Challis	Challis.
	Idaho	McCall.
	Lemhi	Mackay.
	Minidoka	Burley.
	Payette	Emmett.
	Salmon	Salmon.
	Sawtooth	Hailey.
	Targhee	St. Anthony.
	Weiser	Weiser.
Nevada	Dixie	Cedar City, Utah.
	Humboldt	Elko.
	Nevada	Ely.
	Toiyabe	Austin.
Utah	Ashley	Vernal.
	Cache	Logan.
	Dixie	Cedar City.
	Fishlake	Richfield.
	La Sal	Moab.
	Manti	Ephraim.
	Minidoka	Burley, Idaho.
	Powell	Panguitch.
	Uinta	Provo.
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City.
Wyoming	Ashley	Vernal, Utah.
	Caribou	Montpelier, Idaho.
	Targhee	St. Anthony, Idaho.
	Teton	Jackson.
	Wyoming	Kemmerer.

REGION 5

CALIFORNIA REGION

Regional Forester, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif.

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
California-----	Angeles-----	Los Angeles.
	California-----	Willows.
	Cleveland-----	San Diego.
	Eldorado-----	Placerville.
	Inyo-----	Bishop.
	Klamath-----	Yreka.
	Lassen-----	Susanville.
	Modoc-----	Alturas.
	Mono-----	Minden, Nev.
	Plumas-----	Quincy.
	San Bernardino-----	San Bernardino.
	Santa Barbara-----	Santa Barbara.
	Sequoia-----	Porterville.
	Shasta-----	Mount Shasta.
	Sierra-----	North Fork.
Nevada-----	Stanislaus-----	Sonora.
	Tahoe-----	Nevada City.
	Trinity-----	Weaverville.
	Eldorado-----	Placerville, Calif.
	Inyo-----	Bishop, Calif.
	Mono-----	Minden.
	Tahoe-----	Nevada City, Calif.

REGION 6

NORTH PACIFIC REGION

Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Oregon	Cascade	Eugene.
	Crater	Medford.
	Deschutes	Bend.
	Fremont	Lakeview.
	Malheur	John Day.
	Mount Hood	Portland.
	Ochoco	Prineville.
	Santiam	Albany.
	Siskiyou	Grants Pass.
	Siuslaw	Eugene.
	Umatilla	Pendleton.
	Umpqua	Roseburg.
	Wallowa	Wallowa.
	Whitman	Baker.
Washington	Chelan	Okanogan.
	Columbia	Vancouver.
	Colville	Republie.
	Mount Baker	Bellingham.
	Olympic	Olympia.
	Rainier	Tacoma.
	Snoqualmie	Seattle.
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee.

REGION 7

EASTERN REGION

Regional Forester, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

Alabama	Alabama	Athens, Tenn.
Arkansas	Quachita	Hot Springs Nat'l Pk.
Florida	Osark	Russellville.
	Choctawhatchee	Pensacola.
	Ocata	Lake City.

REGION 7—Continued

State in which forest is located	Forest	Headquarters of supervisor
Georgia	Cherokee	Athens, Tenn.
	Nantahala	Franklin, N. C.
Louisiana	Kisatchie	Alexandria, La.
Maine	White Mountain	Laconia, N. H.
New Hampshire	Do.	Do.
North Carolina	Cherokee	Athens, Tenn.
	Nantahala	Franklin.
	Pisgah	Asheville.
	Unaka	Bristol, Tenn.
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	Warren.
Porto Rico	Luquillo	Rio Piedras.
South Carolina	Nantahala	Franklin, N. C.
Tennessee	Cherokee	Athens.
	Pisgah	Asheville, N. C.
	Unaka	Bristol.
Virginia	Monongahela	Elkins, W. Va.
	Natural Bridge	Lynchburg.
	Shenandoah	Harrisonburg.
	Unaka	Bristol, Tenn.
West Virginia	Monongahela	Elkins.
	Shenandoah	Harrisonburg, Va..

REGION 8

ALASKA REGION

Regional Forester, Goldstein Building, Juneau, Alaska

Alaska	Chugach	Cordova.
	Tongass	Ketchikan.

REGION 9

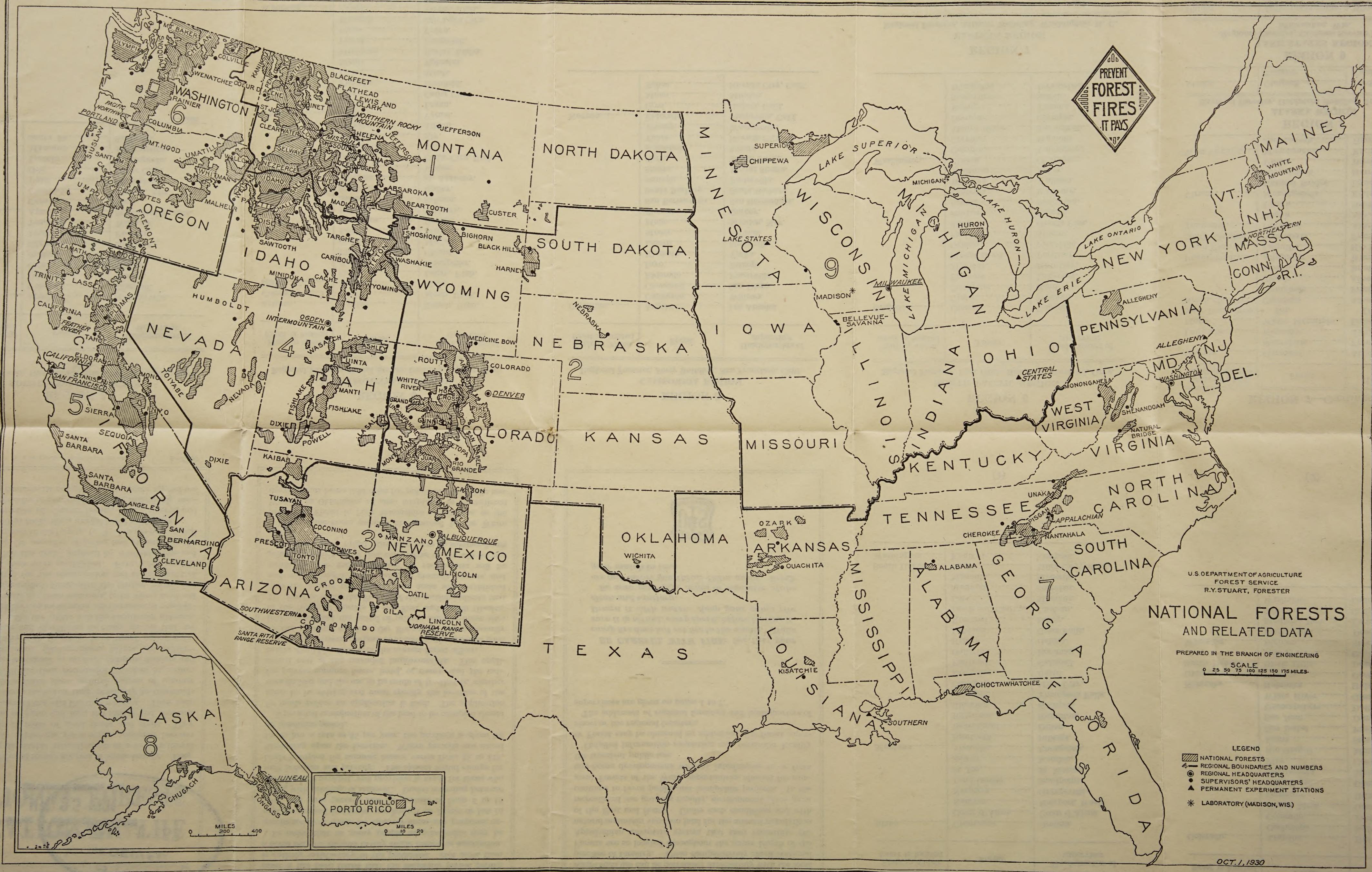
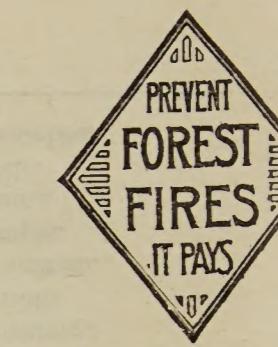
LAKE STATES REGION

Regional Forester, Customs Service Building,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Illinois	Bellevue-Savanna ¹	Winona, Minn.
Michigan	Huron	East Tawas.
	Michigan	Munising.
Minnesota	Chippewa	Cass Lake.
	Superior	Ely.

¹ Administered by U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

SAVE THE FOREST — DON'T SPOIL YOUR OWN VIEW



permits. These are usually granted for an indefinite period, but where the proposed development involves a considerable investment by the permittee the permit may be granted for a term of not more than 30 years. In most cases it has been found that the indefinite period permit is entirely satisfactory to the permittee. Not more than 5 aeres may be allowed to any single person or association.

In order that as many people as practicable may be accommodated, tracts for summer-home-site purposes, except in unusual instances, are limited to 1 acre or less in area, and term permits run for periods of from 5 to 15 years, with privilege of renewal. Undue crowding between permittees is avoided, and provision is made for those who seek isolation and privacy. The annual rental charge for lands occupied for summer homes varies from \$5 to \$25, depending upon the location. Where permits are issued for as low a rate as \$5 per year, the privilege is given for an indefinite period.

A personal examination of the land to be occupied should be made before an application is filed. The application must be in writing and must specify the location of the area desired and the use to be made of it—that is, whether for private summer home, hotel, or resort—and the estimated cost of the intended improvements. This application should be filed with the nearest forest officer.

With the avowed purpose of achieving the greatest good to the greatest number, the Forest Service necessarily limits somewhat the rental of private summer-home sites in the National Forests of the East and South (Region 7). Studies on all the Forests of this section indicate that over the greater portions of these areas well established and well managed public camping grounds, resorts, and hotels for the accommodation of vacationists will be primary requisites and that such forms of use will require some areas which might otherwise serve as summer-home sites.

No summer-home permits are granted in the White Mountain Forest in New Hampshire and Maine, or the Wichita in Oklahoma, all sites adaptable to recreational development being held open for public or semipublic use.

Nevertheless on the other Forests of the East there are many choice summer-home sites available and such applications are granted in sections where the land will serve its highest possible purpose under this form of use and where such use can be correlated successfully with the local practice of forestry. These comparatively small National Forests are so located throughout the entire length of the Appalachian mountain system that they constitute the natural mountain vacation land for the massed populations of the East and South. Under such conditions and with recreational use growing rapidly, development plans must continue to favor public and semipublic projects. In the great Forests of the West, opportunities abound for summer-home developments without interference to or from the transient public use.

Detailed information respecting any particular locality or Forest may be obtained by addressing the forest supervisors or the regional foresters.

The addresses of regional foresters and headquarters of supervisors are given on pages 1 to 7.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE: See that your camp fire does not set fire to the woods. Make sure it is all out, every spark, before leaving it. Drown it with water. Keep your camp site clean and sanitary.

Be sure your pipe ashes or cigarette stubs are out before you throw them away. Break your match in two.



